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systems, and an appropriate scheme of defense." The leading topics discussed are the Colonial Office; local self-government; labor, health, and disease; education; the conservation of resources; fiscal systems; and defense. Each is treated both with reference to peculiar conditions in individual colonies and to determining how far common custom may be applied to all the colonies.

In a chapter on "Our Colonial Policy" Sir Charles lays bare the many mistakes and the general inefficiency of the Colonial Office in the early years of English colonization. "Of an organized system of emigration, neither the Colonial Office nor the community had the slightest conception." "The ultimate success of the art of colonization was directly due to the Colonization Society." In this society, organized in 1830, originated a system of colonization since "embodied in our imperial policy" and vigorously advocated by Charles Buller in parliament. Buller declared that the portals of the Colonial Office should bear the inscription *All hope abandon ye who enter here*, and Gibbon Wakefield later maintained, after New Zealand and South Australia had been successfully colonized under the new system, that these colonies had been formed "in spite of the most formidable opposition from the Colonial Branch of the Government of the British Empire."

For the American student the work performs a valuable service in presenting a broad view of British tropical dependencies, with their problems, and the author's theory of the principles to be followed in administration. The title used, *The Broad Stone of Empire*, is meant to indicate one of these principles. Quoting Alexander Hamilton to the effect that civil liberty is the greatest of terrestrial blessings, and that it cannot ultimately be denied to any portion of the human race, Sir Charles Bruce states that he accepts this declaration "as the only foundation upon which the superstructure of Empire can securely rest." His work becomes then a study of basic political principles and of the extent to which they can be applied, as determined by policy and expediency, in the various tropical dependencies.

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**Chiral, V. *Indian Unrest*. Pp. xvi, 371. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.**

India is so markedly the center of English imperialistic thought that anything which tends to loosen the bonds between the dependency and the mother country is sure to arouse unusual interest and anxiety in England. Mr. Chiral's analysis, originally appearing as a series of articles in the *Times* is from its thoroughness one which the English public and all those interested in World Politics will find particularly welcome.

The criticism of Indian conditions covers practically all sections of the country from the Punjab and Calcutta to the extreme south. There is a command of detail in describing the regional, social and racial unrests which makes the facts presented convincing. The dissatisfaction of India rests largely on factional or local reasons. There is no unity among the various groups except in their prejudice against government. For the time being

with the increased power granted to the Indian constitutional reformers and the severe measures for the repression of lawlessness, there has come a lull in the storm which may be semi-permanent unless foreign complications arise to fan the flame of disaffection again. Fortunately this for the present seems unlikely due to the Persian agreement with Russia, though Cabul and Thibet still are quarters from which trouble may come.

But after all, the quiet which now seems about to settle over the country cannot be permanent. India has assumed but not assimilated western ideas. Many whose positions will be threatened by modern thought will always be a party of opposition if not of revolt. Education, intellectual rather than industrial has aroused in the native ambitions which cannot be gratified at least not until economic conditions are revolutionized,—and even this is a circumstance that must bring untold suffering before the transformation will be completed. The example of Japan in the east and the exclusion of the Asiatics from South Africa tend to arouse nationalist ambitions and to embitter the people against England. Reactionary Brahmanism and half-baked western education, contrasted in everything else are both anti-English. All these conflicting influences and many more it is the task of the Englishman to reconcile. Unfortunately this cannot be done by the grant of self-government—the safety valve which diverts criticism in the white colonies. Such action would be not only against English prejudices but would deliver power in India into the hands of the strongest and mark the return of the anarchy which it is the main object of England to avoid.

The first third of the book dealing with the details of the riots, murders, and general unrest in the various sections of the country is of decidedly less interest than the latter portion dealing with the real constructive work which England is doing and the problems which face her in attempting to improve conditions at present unsatisfactory to all concerned.

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**Collier, Price.** *The West in the East from an American Point of View.* Pp. ix, 534. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

Anyone who has read Mr. Collier's England and the English will expect this book to be interesting and in parts disquieting. The first portion of the book seems like a middle term between the alarmist writings of Homer Lea, and the pacific prophesies of Mr. Stead. Mr. Collier declares, with an exasperatingly clever array of statistics that the Anglo-Saxons must face inevitable conflicts with Germany and Japan at least. Both countries must expand. Traditional foreign policy and economics show that expansion of the sort which these countries will expect cannot be peaceful. English self satisfaction in foreign affairs is especially subject to reprimand.

The point of view of the first chapters shows the tone of the book. We are led through India, China, Japan and Korea and though Mr. Collier seldom takes us far from the beaten track of tourists he sees more than the average traveller and he has a remarkable, though one feels at times an overstrained